Numb. 745.

So^th.-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick,

From Monday *July* 25th, to Friday *July* 29th, 1748.

From CATO's Letters.

Character of a good and of an evil Magistrate, quoted from Algernon Sidney, *Esq*;

THE following are the Sentiments of Mr. *Sidney*: I know it is objected that he is a Republican; and it is dishonestly suggested that I am a Republican, because I commend him as an excellent Writer, and have taken a Passage or two out of him. In answer to this, I shall only take Notice, that the Passages which I take from him are not Republican Passages, unless Virtue and Truth be Republicans: That Mr. *Sidney*'s Book, for the Main of it, is eternally true, and agreeable to our own Constitution, which is the best Republick in the World, with a Prince at the Head of it: That our Government is a Thousand Degrees nearer a-kin to a Commonwealth (any Sort of Commonwealth now subsisting, or that ever did subsist in the World) than it is to Absolute Monarchy: That for myself, I hope in God never to see any other Form of Government in *England* than that which is now in *England*; and that if this be the Style and Spirit of a Republican, I glory in it, as much as I despise those who take base Methods to decry my Writings, which are addressed to the common Sense and Experience of Mankind. I hope that it is not yet made Heresy in Politicks, to assert that Two and Two make Four.

'The good Magistrate seeks the Good of the People committed 'to his Care, that he may perform the End of his Institution; and 'knowing That chiefly to consist in Justice and Virtue, he endeavours to plant and propagate them; and by doing this he procures his own Good, as well as that of the Publick. He knows 'there is no Safety where there is no Strength, no Strength without 'Union, no Union without Justice, no Justice where Faith and Truth 'in accomplishing public and private Engagements is wanting. This 'he perpetually inculcates and thinks it a great Part of his Duty, by 'Precept and Example, to educate the Youth in a Love of Virtue 'and Truth, that they may be seasoned with them, and filled with 'an Abhorrence of Vice and Falshood, before they attain that Age 'which is exposed to the most violent Temptations, and in which 'they may by their Crimes bring the greatest Mischiefs upon the 'Public. He would do all this, though it were to his own Prejudice. But as good Actions always carry a Reward with them, 'these contribute in a high Measure to his Advantage. By preferring the Interest of the People before his own, he gains their Affection, and all that is in their Power comes with it; while he 'unites them to one another, he unites all to himself. In leading 'them to Virtue, he encreases their Strength, and by that Means 'provides for his own Safety, Glory, and Power.

'On the other Side, such as serve different Ends must take different Ways. When a Magistrate fancies he is not made for the 'People but the People for him; that he does not govern for them 'but for himself; that the People live only to encrease his Glory, 'or to furnish Matter for his Pleasure; he does not enquire what 'he may do for them, but what he may draw from them: By this 'Means he sets up an Interest of Profit, Pleasure, or Pomp in himself, repugnant to the Good of the Public, for which he is made 'to be what he is. These contrary Ends certainly divide the Nation into Parties; and while every one endeavours to advance 'that to which he is addicted, Occasions of Hatred, for Injuries 'every Day done, or thought to be done, and received, must necessarily arise. This creates a most fierce and irreconcileable 'Enmity; because the Occasions are frequent, important, and universal, and the Causes thought to be most just. The People 'think it to be the greatest of all Crimes to convert that Power to 'their Hurt, which was instituted for their Good; and that the Injustice is aggravated by Perjury and Ingratitude, which comprehend all Manner of Ill; and the Magistrate gives the Name 'of Sedition and Rebellion to whatsoever they do for the Preservation of themselves and their own Rights. When Men's Spirits 'are thus prepared, a small Matter sets them on Fire; but if no 'Accident happens to blow them into a Flame, the Course of 'Justice is certainly interrupted, the public Affairs are neglected; 'and when any Occasion, whether Foreign or Domestick, arises, 'in which the Magistrate stands in need of the People's Assistance, 'they whose Affections are alienated, not only shew an Unwillingness to serve him with their Persons and Estates, but fear that 'by delivering him from his Distress, they strengthen their Enemy, 'and enable him to oppress them; and he, fancying his Will to 'be unjustly opposed, or his Due more unjustly denied, is filled 'with a Dislike of what he sees, and a Fear of worse for the future. Whilst he endeavours to ease himself of the one, and to 'provide against the other, he usually encreases the Evils of both; 'and Jealousies are on both Sides multiplied. Every Man knows 'that the Governed are in a great measure under the Power of the 'Governor; but as no Man, or Number of Men, is willingly subject to those that seek their Ruin, such as fall into so great a Misfortune, continue no longer under it than Force, Fear, or Necessity may be able to oblige them. But such a Necessity can hardly lie longer upon a great People, than 'till the Evil be fully discovered and comprehended, and their Virtue, Strength, and Power be united to expel it: The ill Magistrate looks upon all Things 'that may conduce to that End as so many Preparatives to his 'Ruin; and by the Help of those who are of his Party, will endeavour to prevent that Union, and diminish that Strength, Virtue, Power, and Courage, which he knows to be bent against 'him. And as Truth, faithful Dealing, and Integrity of Manners, are Bonds of Union, and Helps to Good, he will always, 'by Tricks, Artifices, Cavils, and all Means possible, endeavour to establish Falshood and Dishonesty; whilst other Emissaries and 'Instruments of Iniquity, by corrupting the Youth, and such as 'can be brought to Lewdness and Debauchery, bring the People 'to such a Pass, that they may neither care nor dare to vindicate 'their Rights, and that those who would do it may so far suspect 'each other, as not to confer upon, much less to join in, any Action tending to the publick Deliverance.

'This distinguishes the good from the bad Magistrate, the Faithful from the Unfaithful; and those that adhere to either, living 'in the same Principle, must walk in the same Ways. They 'who uphold the rightful Power of a just Magistracy, encourage 'Virtue and Justice, and teach Men what they ought to do, suffer, 'or expect from others; they fix them upon Principles of Honesty 'and generally advance every thing that tends to the Encrease of 'the Valour, Strength, Greatness, and Happiness of the Nation, 'creating a good Union among them, and bringing every Man to 'an exact Understanding of his own and the publick Rights. On 'the other Side, he that would introduce an ill Magistrate, make 'one evil who was good, or preserve him in the Administration of 'Injustice when he is corrupted, must always open the Way for 'him by vitiating the People, corrupting their Manners, destroying the Validity of Oaths, teaching such Evasions, Equivocations, and Frauds, as are inconsistent with the Thoughts that become Men of Virtue and Courage; and eventually the

Confidence they ought to have in each other, make it impoſſible for them to unite among themſelves. The like Art muſt be uſed with the Magiſtrate: He cannot be for their Turns, till he is perſuaded to believe he has no Dependance upon and owes no Duty to, the People; that he is of himſelf, and not by their Inſtitution; that no Man ought to enquire into, nor be Judge of, his Actions; that all Obedience is due to him, whether he be good or bad, wiſe or fooliſh, a Father or an Enemy to his Country. This being calculated for his Perſonal Intereſt, he muſt purſue the ſame Deſigns, or his Kingdom is divided within itſelf, and cannot ſubſiſt. By this Means, thoſe who flatter his Humour come to be accounted his Friends, and the only Men that are thought worthy of great Truſts; while ſuch as are of another Mind are expoſed to all Perſecution. Theſe are always ſuch as excel in Virtue, Wiſdom, and Greatneſs of Spirit: They have Eyes, and they will always ſee the Way they go; and leaving Fools to be guided by implicit Faith, will diſtinguiſh between Good and Evil, and chooſe that which is beſt; they will judge of Men by their Actions, and by them diſcovering whoſe Servant every Man is, know whether he is to be obeyed or not. Thoſe who are ignorant of all Good, careleſs, or Enemies to it, take a more compendious Way: Their ſlaviſh, vicious, and baſe Natures inclining them to ſeek only private and preſent Advantage, they eaſily ſlide into a blind Dependance upon one who has Wealth and Power; and deſiring only to know his Will, care not what Injuſtice they do, if they may be rewarded. They worſhip what they find in the Temple, though it be the vileſt of Idols; and always like that beſt which is worſt, becauſe it agrees with their Inclinations and Principles. When a Party comes to be erected upon ſuch a Foundation, Debauchery, Lewdneſs, and Diſhoneſty are the true Badges of it; ſuch as wear them are cheriſhed; but the principal Marks of Favour are reſerved for them who are the moſt induſtrious in Miſchief, either by ſeducing the People with the Allurements of ſenſual Pleaſures, or corrupting their Underſtandings with falſe and ſlaviſh Doctrines.

LONDON, February 12.

YESTERDAY Mr. James Ellis was preſented to the Royal Society, with a new invented Piece of Ordnance, where he had the Honour of Thanks from the Society, and a handſome Preſent. This Piece of Ordnance will charge and diſcharge both at one Time, and Twenty Times in One Minute.

There are Letters from Rome which ſay, that a Sum of Money amounting to upwards of 10,000 *l.* Sterling, has been lately collected there, towards building the new Church which the Papiſts are allowed to erect at Berlin: As this is a much larger Sum than ever went from that City into a Heretick Country, and as the Pope expreſſed great Zeal in procuring it to be raiſed; ſome People imagine his Holineſs, either by his political or prophetical Foreſight, diſcovers ſuch Advantages which will accrue to the Church from this Conceſſion, as lie hid from vulgar Eyes. In the mean Time, *Paſquin* has ventured to give his Judgment upon this Point; Berlin, ſays he, *has turned the Tables upon* Rome; *it was here formerly that we converted* Parchment *into* Gold, *but in theſe ſad Times we are glad to part with* Catholic Gold *for* Heretic Parchment. *Sic, Tempora mutantur!*

Feb. 25. His Majeſty has promoted Commodore Lee to be Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron.

LONDON, March 12.

Laſt Week the Right Hon. the Lord Anſon, was married to Miſs York, Daughter to the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

March 25. We are informed, that ſuch Propoſals have been made to the Court of Berlin, with Reſpect to the ſettling the Guaranty of Silefia, and all other Points in Diſpute between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Court of Vienna, that there is very little Reaſon to doubt his concurring with the Allies in bringing about a ſafe and ſolid Peace, that may effectually eſtabliſh not only the general Tranquillity but the Independency alſo of all the Powers of Europe.

It is believed, that in caſe the Conferences at Aix la Chapelle are attended with a proſperous Concluſion, ſo that the Preliminaries of a general Peace are ſettled, his Majeſty may poſſibly viſit his foreign Dominions in the Summer, but not ſo early as has been talked of, on Account of the many Matters of Importance, which are likely to require his Royal Preſence at home.

March 26. Yeſterday Morning about One o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Eldridge's, a Peruke-Maker, in Exchange Alley, Cornhill, which proved the moſt terrible, before it was extinguiſhed, that has been known in the Memory of Man. It began, as the general Report goes, by the Careleſſneſs of a Boy, who let a Candle catch hold of ſome Wig Boxes which were in the Shop. The Flames in a few Minutes extended to ſeveral Houſes in the ſame Alley, and ſpread with ſuch Violence, that according to the beſt Computation, an hundred Houſes were conſumed before it was got under, which was about Twelve at Noon; notwithſtanding there was all poſſible Aſſiſtance, and upwards of fifty Engines, which were well manned by the Populace, and in general pretty well ſupplied with Water.

A few Days ago there was a general Meeting held of the principal Perſons concerned in the Undertaking of the Diſcovery of a North Weſt Paſſage, when a very full and particular Account was laid before them as well of the Expences attending, as Diſcoveries made by the laſt Expedition; the Probability there is ſtill of finding ſuch a Paſſage; and, in ſhort, the compleat State of their Affair. After which, and ſome free Debates upon the ſeveral Points propoſed it was unanimouſly agreed to continue the ſaid glorious Deſign, as a Mark of the Firmneſs and Public Spirit of the Subſcribers, their Regard for the Encouragement offered by the Legiſlature, their glorious Zeal with regard to the Intereſt of their Country, and their Willingneſs to contribute to the Improvement of uſeful Knowledge, and the Benefit of Mankind in general. A moſt ſingular and laudable Inſtance of a moſt generous Turn of Mind, which cannot fail of edifying the preſent Age, and drawing the Wonder of Poſterity.

Yeſterday Com. Moyſton ſet ought for Portſmouth, in order to take upon him the Command of a Squadron for a ſecret Expedition.

Admiral Mitchel is coming home from Holland, and is to be relieved by Commodore Townſhend.

One of his Majeſty's Sloops of War is ordered to be got ready to ſail at a Minute's Warning, with Diſpatches to ſeveral Engliſh Governments in the Weſt-Indies, which are ſaid very important.

April 2. We learn from Marſeilles, that they have lately diſpatched 4 or 5 Advice-Boats to the French Conſuls at the ſeveral Ports of Turkey, with Orders to ſuſpend all Embarkations of Goods for France, during the Continuance of the preſent War, as they are convinced of the Impoſſibility of preventing their Ships from being taken by the Engliſh Men of War and Privateers.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, March 29.

'On Sunday the Artificers of the Dock-Yark worked double Tides on the Ships fitting out for SeaService. They have worked three Sundays running. Never was greater Expedition uſed for fitting out Ships than has been for three Weeks paſt.'

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Reſolved, That, from and after the firſt Day of June 1748, it ſhall and may be lawful to export Tea to Ireland, and his Majeſty's Plantations in America, without paying the Inland Duties charged thereupon, by the Acts of 18th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

Admiralty-Office, April 4. Capt. Coats, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Edinburgh, of 70 Guns, having been ſent to Sea with the ſaid Ship, together with his Majeſty's Ship the Eagle, the Windſor, and the Princeſs Louiſa, of 60 Guns each, and the Inverneſs of 24 Guns, in order to join Sir Edward Hawke, has ſent the Inverneſs to England with the following Advice: That on the 7th ult. being in his Station off of Cape Cantin, looking out for Sir Edward Hawke, he fell in with a Fleet of the following Spaniſh Ships, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
El Sobervio	74	Brillante	64
Leon	74	El Roſario	60
Colorado	70	Xavier	54
Oxiente	64	La Galgo	54
La Paſtora	64		

Having under their Convoy about 27 Merchant Ships, with which they ſailed from Cadiz four Days before; that the Men of War drew into a Line to receive him; but not being enough to attack them, he endeavoured to cut off as many of the Ships under their Convoy as he could, and accordingly five of them were taken; three being Regiſter-Ships bound to Vera Cruz, and the other two bound to Carthagena. That the Spaniſh Men of War continued to lay too in a Line, and did not endeavour to retake the ſaid Ships; and Capt. Coats obſerving that the Ships under their Convoy ſteered away to Weſtward, ſcattered and in Confuſion, as ſoon as it was dark he detached the Eagle and Windſor, both very good Sailors, to purſue them, and endeavour to cut off any which ſeparated from the Men of War.

LONDON, April 5.

On Saturday laſt the Collection for the unhappy Sufferers by the Fire in Cornhill, amounted to near 2000 *l.* which Fire is ſo far as yet from being wholly extinguiſhed, that Engines are continually playing upon the Ruins, for the Preſervation of the Houſes which have as yet eſcaped the Flames.

April 9. Some Accounts by Yeſterday's Mail make the Number

of the French Troops which have inveſted Maeſtricht amount to 15,000, and that they have with them a Train of 150 Pieces of battering Cannon; that Marſhal Saxe has extended the Poſts on his Left from Bilſen and Vieux Jone to the Meuſe, and Marſhal Lowendahl thoſe on his Right to Bruyſt and Shaoren; by which Poſition the Town of Maeſtricht was blocked up on both Sides the River.

They write from Paris, that on the 14th Inſtant, N. S. in the Evening the King received an Expreſs from Marſhal Saxe, with the following Letter, which his Majeſty tho't proper to make publick:

SIRE, This ſhort Billet will juſt inform your Majeſty that your Troops have entirely ſurrounded the Walls of Maeſtricht, which your Majeſty will judge much the ſame as if this had been actually dated from within thoſe Walls. I have finiſhed the Lines of Circumvallation, and hope to open the Trenches by the 16th; and by that Day ſe'night at fartheſt your Majeſty may expect your Troops will be in Poſſeſſion of the Town, &c. &c.

April 14. Letters from Paris by Way of Holland, adviſe, that one of their Men of War of 80 Guns and 600 Men, from Cyprus in Turky, is taken by one of his Majeſty's Ships of War.

Letter from Portſmouth, April 13.

"This Morning ſailed from St. Helen's, Sir Peter Warren, in the Invincible, with the Chicheſter, Prince Frederick, Devonſhire, Cuſloden, and four Sail of Dutch Men of War, on a Cruize."

Yeſterday arrived two Expreſſes from Holland: 'Tis ſaid they bring an Account, that the French opened the Trenches before Maeſtricht on the 17th Inſtant, N.S. and began to fire upon that City very briſkly, and that it was as briſkly returned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARLES-TOWN, *Enter'd Inwards.*

Ship Adventure, Arthur Young, from London.
Schooner Mercury, Joſeph Hutchins, from Providence.
Sloop John, John Murray, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Elizabeth, John Bryer, from New-York.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Adventure, Arthur Young, for Hull.
Brigt. Nancy & Betſey, Newell Harris, for Briſtol.
Schooner *Harra-my-Judy*, Michael Roche, for Providence.
Sloop St. George, Benjamin Bayley, for Barbados.

Clear'd for Departure.

Snow Two Brothers, John Adams, and
Brigt. Dover, William Hodgſon, to Hull.
Schooner Mary, John Strahan, and
Sloop John, John Murray, to Philadelphia.
Sloop Anne, Abraham Vezie, to Bermuda.
Sloop Ruby, Chriſtopher Luſher, to Antigua.

EXPORTED from this Place, ſince the firſt of *November* laſt, the following Goods, of the Produce of this Province.

Rice, 52,209 Barrils.	Tann'd Leather, 6,402 Sides.
Pitch, 33,067 Barrils.	Deer & Pork, 4,303 Barrels.
Tar, 2347 Barrils.	Corn & Peaſe, 8,900 Buſhels.
Turpentine, 2849 Barrels.	Indigo, 135,230 *lb.*

Market Price at Charlestown, of the following Goods, of the Produce and Manufacture of this Province.

Rice per *Ct.* 55 *ſ.*	Deer-Skins, per *lb.* 16 *ſ.* 6
Pitch per Barrel, 45 *ſ.*	Indigo, 20 *ſ.*
Tar 40 *ſ.*	Corn per Buſhel, 17 *ſ.* 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN AWAY in the Night of the 18th Inſtant,

A Senſible Negro Woman, named Beſs, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and formerly belonged to *Andr. Cattell* deceaſed, and is well known in Town and Country; as ſhe carried a good Change of Cloaths there is no deſcribing her Dreſs. Whoever brings her to me at my Plantation on the Neck or the Work-houſe in Charles-Town, ſhall have 5 l. Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

John Mackenzie, jun.

JOHN REMINGTON

NOTARY-PUBLICK, by lawful Authority (from *England*) *Sworn and admited*;

GIVES due attendance at his Dwelling, oppoſite the Eaſt End of *St. Philip's* Church, to perform ſuch Acts the Duty of the Office may require. 7

For RHODE-ISLAND directly,

The *Elizabeth*,

A Prime Sailor,

JOHN BRYER Maſter.

WILL ſail in Ten Days, for Paſſage agree with ſaid Maſter, or John McCall, who has juſt imported and to be ſold in Tradd-ſtreet, fine & common Flour in half and quarter Barrels, brown, white and milk Bread, Cheeſe, Beer, Rum, muſcovado & loaf Sugar, Cramberries, Fiſh, New England Primmers, Blubber, Tables, Buckets, Cordage, Clove and Cinamon-Waters, Snake-Root Waters by the Cag, and Hops in Bags.

The BOWLING-GREEN at BRAMPTON-BRYAN, was open'd on Saturday the 23d Inſtant; where Gentlemen that favour me with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt Uſage, and will oblige Their humble Servant,

Anne Shepheard.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on the 2d Day of *Auguſt*, at the Plantation whereon I now live, for ready Money, all the perſonal Eſtate of *Peter Cattell*, jun. deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome choice Slaves, Horſes, Cattle, *&c.* the Cattle have all perfectly gone tho' the Diſtemper. The Creditors of the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to attend at the Sale.

Catherine Cattell, Adminiſtratrix.

JOHN CLIFFORD has a Houſe to lett, in *King-ſtreet*, with a Billiard-Table in a Back-houſe, Kitchen, Store-houſe and other Conveniences, very fit for a Tavern, becauſe it joins my Houſe and Stables, where People reſort pretty much, *&c.*

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, a luſty well ſet Negro Fellow, named *Iſrael*, formerly belonging to Mr. *Thomas Beſwicke* at *Port-Royal*, and ſuppoſed to be gone that Way, had on when he went away an Oznabrig Jacket and ſhort Trowſers. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have a Reward of 5 *l.* and all reaſonable Charges. All Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of *Lewis Janvier* deceaſed, are deſired to make the ſame before the 24th of *Auguſt* next (and they ſhall be paid) at which Time all the Remainder of the Eſtate will be diſpoſed of according to the Directions of his Will. The Houſe and Lot in *Queen-ſtreet*, lately belonging to the Eſtate of *John Townſhend* deceaſed, now fitted up and rented at 100 *l.* a Year, will be ſold very reaſonable for ready or 3 Months Credit. Enquire of

Robert Raper.

TAKEN from two Negroes, at my Landing on *Cooper-River*, a large Cypres Canow, 24 Feet long, and 3 Feet 8 Inches wide, with two Sails, a pair of Oars and a Paddle. Any Perſon owning the ſaid Canow, may have her, on proving his Right and paying for this Advertiſement, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold and the Money paid to the Public Treaſurer, as the Negro Law directs. 7 *Nathaniel Broughton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A ſorrel Horſe, about 13 Hands high, with a white Face, and branded on the near Buttock H. Whoever claims the ſaid Horſe, may apply to 7 *Robert Brown.*

Patrick Brennon, Overſeer on Mr. John Cordes Plantation at Santee, informs me of the following ſtray'd Cattle, a black pided Cow mark'd with a Piece, taken out of the under Part of the Left Ear, and a Piece taken out of the Upper and under part of the right Ear, branded P. Alſo a black pided Yearling, and a red pidied Calf, both of the ſame Ear Mark which the Cow hath. Any perſon claiming them, may apply to

Samuel Thomas.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named *Simon*, formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Iſaac Sim* deceaſed, and another named *Will*, formerly belonging to Mr. *Cadner* deceaſed. Whoever brings them to me on *John's-Iſland*, or to the Work-Houſe, ſhall have 5 *l.* Reward for each (exclusive of what the Law allows. And whoever harbours them, ſhall be proſecuted with Severity, by 7 *William Maclure.*

IMPORTED in the *Adventure*, *Arthur Young* Maſter, from *London*,

NAILS of ſeveral ſorts, hoes, axes, ſad irons, ſpades, iron pots, and ſeveral ſorts of other goods, which will be ſold very reaſonable at my Store on the Bay, between Meſſrs. *Michie's* and Capt. *Weeddrop's* *Charles Brandenburgh.*